

honest cop has lost caste because of the recent police scandals.

PARADE IS SIX AND A HALF MILES LONG.

There were bands and bands and bands and bands. Altogether it was a big day. The head parade, starting at 1 o'clock from the Washington Arch, had disbanded up at Eighty-sixth street before the last regiment of the Police Department, bringing up the rear, got started, two and a half hours later.

The marching men and vehicles—11,000 men, exclusive of musicians in 6 bands—and 160 floats, apparatus, automobiles and automobiles, formed a line six and a half miles long.

Following is the order of the parade by divisions as arranged by Commissioner Johnson and his aides:

DIVISION NO. 1.
Twenty-five vehicles, 125 pieces of apparatus, 8 floats and 10 trucks, 6 bands, 1,200 firemen, 110 policemen and higher officers. Total, 1,400 men.

DIVISION NO. 2.
W. H. Purcell's Band.
DIVISION NO. 3.
Band of City Hall.

Light vehicles with signs describing the nature of work performed by the city's daily newspaper and its board: 10 men and one captain.

DIVISION NO. 4.
Civil Service Commission.
Thirty-four men.

DIVISION NO. 5.
William Behrman's Band.
DIVISION NO. 6.
Department of Education.

Three vehicles: 200 men, composed of engineers, firemen and uniformed men.

DIVISION NO. 7.
Treatment House Department.
Two trucks bearing exhibits, statistical data and copies of the city's work.

DIVISION NO. 8.
Department of Public Health.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 9.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 10.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 11.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 12.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 13.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 14.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 15.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 16.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 17.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 18.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 19.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 20.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 21.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 22.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 23.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 24.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 25.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 26.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 27.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 28.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 29.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 30.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 31.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIVISION NO. 32.
Department of Parks.
Three floats, descriptive of various stages of work in the Department.

DIPLOMACY HALTS JAPAN'S JINGOES AND TALK OF WAR

Agitators Blocked by Slow Process of Exchanging Cables Half Way Round Earth.

OUR ANSWER DELAYED.

It Will Uphold California's Right to Make Laws and Deny Treaty Violation.

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Diplomacy has imposed a temporary halt in negotiations between the United States and Japanese governments over the California land legislation. This Government has prepared its reply to Ambassador Chino's protest, but it cannot be officially delivered until Gov. Johnson of California has signed the bill passed by his Legislature barring Japanese from owning or leasing land in that State.

However, politely the text of the reply, it must necessarily state that under our dual form of Federal Government and State sovereignty, California has the right to enact its own local laws on internal affairs so long as they do not violate any international treaty.

Even after Secretary of State Bryan does officially communicate his letter some day next week, there will be further time required before either side makes a move. The procedure is for the American Secretary of State to deliver to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington a formal communication in writing stating the position of this Government. Viscount Chino will take it to his Embassy where secretaries will transcribe it into secret code for telegraphing to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo. One day will be consumed in this process. Next the Japanese Cabinet will discuss the American explanations and in another day or two instruct Viscount Chino to call on Secretary Bryan and make certain representations of the views of his home government. And so on the conversations and communications must pass back and forth around the world and back again between Washington and Tokyo. These polite exchanges will go on for another week probably before one or more points in dispute are either adjusted or given up as disagreed.

ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARDS.

The favorite phrases in navy circles just now are emergency, preparedness and highest standard of efficiency. Under the guise of filling requisitions there is much activity in all branches of the service. Navy yards are bustling with work and supply contractors are being hurried up. There is a spirit of excitement in the uniformed branches of the service in strong marked contrast to the quiet repression in the office of Secretary Daniels.

The theory of a great navy being the best insurance for the peace has been quite forgotten down the line, and many of the officers appear enthusiastic over the prospects for an aggressive demonstration.

The President's order forbidding movement of ships or men has been a strong deterrent of action, but there is much talk in navy circles about the expected condition of the Philippines and other places. United States war vessels in Asiatic waters are merely small cruisers and gunboats scattered at Manila, Amoy, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The only strong point in the islands is Corregidor Island at the fortress of Manila Bay which has been fortified until it is called the Gibraltar of the Far East. It is provisioned to stand a year's siege and is believed to be impregnable. The tenderest spot of United States possessions in the Pacific is the Panama Canal, which has been practically no fortifications and no means of defense at the Pacific end. A flying squadron of any navy could demolish a great part of the work and delay its completion for several years.

TRADE WAR MORE LIKELY THAN A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

What is more likely than a naval war is a trade war. If the land and naturalization questions be not settled amicably, in commerce between Japan and the United States, the United States has been a very good banker for the Mikado. During the Russian war, when Japan needed money badly, the bankers of New York headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., marketed millions in Japanese bonds in this country. The United States and Japan are mutual commercial customers. As a rule, we sell more products to Japan than they buy from them, thus leaving what is called the balance of trade in our favor, but in the case of Japan we buy from her more than we sell.

Last year, the United States was an eighty million dollar customer of Japan of which more than half was purchases of silk. Tea was the next largest item, followed by relatively small quantities of rice, furs, lac and embroideries, decorated chinaware and copper. In return we sold Japan \$50,000,000 of our own products, more than half of which was cotton. The other things were iron and steel, machinery, wheat, flour, illuminating oils and tobacco. Thus Japan had the balance of trade in her favor and any commercial disturbance would cause her to be the greater loser in trade, by nearly two to one.

There are about 800 Americans residing in Japan, most of whom are in the cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Nagasaki. There are probably more than 5,000 Japanese in the United States, not counting those in Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

Beauty of London Musical Comedy Sues Rich Husband for Divorce



Gabrielle Ray

GABRIELLE RAY SUES FOR A DIVORCE FROM \$10,000,000 HUSBAND

Another Musical Comedy Star May Figure in Beauty's Suit for Freedom.

LONDON, May 17.—Gabrielle Ray, one of the best known and most beautiful of the musical comedy actresses at the Follies, has begun suit for divorce from her husband, Eric Loder.

The basis of the suit, which Loder has made no defense, has not been disclosed as yet. It has been a matter of common talk, however, that since soon after the honeymoon the young husband has been paying marked attention to another musical comedy star.

Gabrielle Ray, previous to her marriage to young Loder on March 1, 1912, had been showered with attentions by many noblemen, including ex-King Manuel of Portugal, Lord Dalmeida and the Marquis of Anglessey.

She is one of four noted beauties, three of whom, Sena Dare, Grace Pincher and Lily Elsie, have married titles. On Feb. 24, 1912, the day she was married, Loder, who has changed her mind, and left Loder and the wedding guests to be content with the explanation that she was sick. The next day she gave London a second shock. She had recovered from her "attack of nervousness," and they were married in the church at Windsor, where everything had been in readiness the day before. Shortly after she had left her fiance waiting at the church it was reported her sudden indisposition was due to a hitch in the marriage settlement.

Gabrielle Ray is a perfect blond type of English beauty, tall and graceful. She has been called the "Picture Post Card Queen" because one concern sold ten million of her photographs. She reached the zenith of her popularity in "The Merry Widow." Her collection of diamonds is second to that of only one other actress in London.

Eric Loder is heir to at least \$100,000 and was considered one of the most eligible of the younger set. He is now under twenty-five and is the son of the late Alfred Loder.

ASKS THAT HER ASHES BE STREWN OVER EAST RIVER.

Miss Anna Lelia Wall Puts an Unusual Provision Into Her Will.

In her will, which was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court today, Miss Anna Lelia Wall, who died May 3 last, wrote:

"I order and direct that my body be cremated and that my ashes be scattered over the waters of the East River."

Miss Wall left an estate valued at about \$500. She directs that it be divided in equal parts among her brother and two sisters.

WILSON AND BRYAN CONFER ON JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary Bryan conferred with the President this afternoon on the Japanese situation. The President was taking a holiday but talked with the Secretary of State about the answer of the United States to the Japanese protest on the California alien land legislation.

Bank Reserve \$25,570,400.

The Federal Reserve Bank today announced that the actual condition of clearing House banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$25,570,400 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$5,750,000 from last week.

COURT'S RULING COSTS UNCLE SAM \$1,000,000 A YEAR

Government, Not Steamship Companies, Must Pay Medical Bills of Sick Aliens.

APPLIES TO ALL LINES.

Judge Mayer Decides Against Government in Suit With Holland-American Company.

A decision handed down to-day by Judge Julius Mayer in the United States District Court will cost the United States Government about \$1,000,000 a year from now on.

The decision was in the suit of the Government against the Holland-American Steamship Company for \$2,167,000 for medical treatment to aliens brought to this country on vessels of that line who were found, after their arrival at Ellis Island, to be suffering from some temporary contagious disease, for which they had to be treated before they could be examined for entrance into the country.

The decision will have a far-reaching effect, as it will apply to aliens brought here by all steamship lines. It is conservatively estimated that the total cost of treating sick aliens before they are examined for entrance exceeds \$1,000,000 a year.

Judge Mayer declared that the immigration law makes no provision for the steamship company to pay for medical treatment for sick aliens, and therefore it was only right that the Government should defray this expense.

Judge Mayer said that the Government provides adequate facilities required of the Government, and should pay for the patients treated on the island. It would also be an injustice, says the Judge, to other passengers and freight shippers if the sick patient was kept on board.

"Steamship companies," he added, "are only liable for the care and maintenance of sick aliens when they bring them to this country by negligence—that is, when they take on board a passenger whom they know is suffering from a contagious disease."

In their argument the Government representatives contended that it was the privilege of the Government to force the steamship companies to keep the sick passengers on board; that their removal was consented to only after the steamship line had practically agreed to pay for their care and attention elsewhere.

The steamship companies, up to 1909, were forced to pay for all medical attention given to their steerage passengers. When Oscar S. Straus became Secretary of Commerce and Labor in 1909, he changed the law and put the burden on the Government.

President Taft, just before he went out of office, vetoed a bill putting the expense on the steamship companies. He objected to the bill because it contained a severe reading test for immigrants before they gained admittance to this country.

NEW PRIMARY BILL VETO.

SENATOR DISAPPROVES THE AMENDED HANVELT MEASURE.

ALBANY, May 17.—Gov. Sulzer to-day vetoed for a second time the Hanvelt Primary and Election bill favored by the Democratic leaders. In his first veto message the Governor characterized the bill as a "fraud" and "make-shift." The Legislature made minor amendments and re-passed it.

The Governor says the second bill is disapproved for the same reasons given in his first message.

bers, masons, bricklayers and bartenders in a two days' strike as a rebuke for the conviction of Patrick Quinlan.

The officers of the Public Service Corporation have arranged with Mayor McBride and Chief of Police Simmons for a strong guard, beginning to-day, around the company's power plant at Van Houten and Prospect streets, Paterson, and no one will be able to enter the plant without credentials.

FEAR "REIGN OF TERROR" IN PATERSON.

There is such fear of a "reign of terror," involving the use of dynamite and other forms of violence, that private detectives have been sent for to guard day and night the homes of many of the mill owners and other prosperous citizens.

Gangs of marauders, many of them foreigners, prowled about the outskirts of the city at all hours of the night, and have succeeded in spreading terror among residents of the suburbs.

Police and night county and city officials are appealed to over the telephone for protection, and the only answer possible is that the police are already overworked, but are doing all they can. Many additional private detectives are expected to-day, and if it becomes evident that the threat of a two days' paralysis of industry is likely to be carried out the city bids fair to be overrun with them by Wednesday.

Prosecutor Michael Dunn put before the Passaic Grand Jury the threat of L. W. W. agitators to deprive Paterson of its support because of Adolph Lessor's but it was decided the suggestion was so broad of interpretation it would be futile to indict at this time.

Pickets all along the line have adopted a defiant attitude in response to Patrick Quinlan's command "stick to the lines at all costs," and many refuse to move on when ordered by the police and are arrested.

Many persons who have sided with the strikers in Paterson have withdrawn their support because of Adolph Lessor's threats and his activities against the public welfare.

LOST HIS SAVINGS AND MISSED LINER CHASING A THIEF

Russian Has Only \$4 Left When He Arrives Tearfully at Police Court.

Stanislaus Gyanusz, a Boston shoe-maker, stood before Magistrate Levy in Jefferson Market Court to-day and cried as though his heart would break. He had missed the Zealand, on which he was to have sailed to-day to see his dying father in Russia. He had lost \$5 of the only money he had in the world. \$20. He has no friends in this city.

Gyanusz was standing in line at the Russian Consulate at No. 22 Washington Square North just evening waiting for his passport when he felt a hand in his pocket. He turned and Harry Goldberg of No. 21 Clinton street darted out of the hall and into the park. The Russian followed him and caught him after a chase of half a block and turned him over to Policeman Pink of the Mercer street station.

Four dollars were found scattered along the trail of the chase, but there was no money in the pockets of Goldberg, who has been convicted of picking pockets five or six times.

Waiting for the case to be called, Gyanusz was pestered by a man who sat next to him and threatened his life unless he withdrew the charge. The Russian had an idea that the Magistrate could get the money back for him anyway, and shook his head. The fellow then said that if Gyanusz would meet him outside he could have \$50 for withdrawing the charge.

Gyanusz told Assistant District Attorney Dickinson of the offer and a policeman was sent outside with him. The Russian pointed out his annoyance who was arrested. He said he was Solomon Stodolsky of No. 6 Avenue A.

He was arrested in the entrance of the court room, taken before Magistrate Levy and held in \$500 bail for disorderly conduct as there were no witnesses to support the charge of attempted bribery.

Goldberg was sent to the workhouse for thirty days on a disorderly conduct charge, because nobody had seen him take anything from Gyanusz.

MAJOR LEAVES RELATIVES \$1 EACH IF THEY'RE FOUND.

Most of Tailor's \$100,000 Estate Will Go to Charity Organizations.

The will of Major Ivan Tailor, who died March 31 last, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court to-day. The major left an estate valued at about \$100,000, all in personal property.

In his will Major Tailor leaves \$3,000 each to both C. Hawley of Jackson, Wyo., and his sister, Miss Lavina P. Hawley, of Honolulu, N. H. All his books, albums, commissions, badges and other military relics are to go to the New York State Commandery of the Royal Legion. The remainder of the estate is to be divided in equal parts among the following charitable organizations: "United Russian Relief Fund," "The Children's Aid Society, St. John's Guild, the United Hebrew Charities, the Montefiore Hospital and Home, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the trustees of the Tuskegee Institute (Booker T. Washington's colored school).

Major Tailor was born in Riga, Russia. He came to this country more than fifty years ago, and immediately enlisted in the Union side in the civil war. He rose to the rank of major before the war was ended. For many years past he had lived in the Army and Navy Club in West Forty-third street.

He had no relatives in this country, and in his will he provided that should it be discovered that he had any heirs at-law in Russia, each shall receive one dollar.

FUNERAL HONORS FOR DOG.

Given Burial in Costly Casket with Floral Emblems.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 17.—Fido, pet dog of Henry A. Zobrist, was buried to-day in an expensive casket. Costly floral wreaths adorned the grave in an improvised cemetery. For several hours before the burial the body of the dog reposed in state clothed in a costly robe the owner had purchased for him. For a week before his death the animal was cared for by specialists brought from New York, but he failed to save his life.

Zobrist tried to have the animal buried in the local cemetery. When the officials refused to permit it he offered to endow the cemetery with a fund of \$500 annually, but they remained firm. Had the dog survived his master he would have been the beneficiary of a \$20,000 fund created for his care by Zobrist in his will.

VALUES HUBBY AT \$10,000.

Mrs. Mantle Charges That Mr. Kollmar Alienated His Affections.

Emma Frances Mantle, who obtained a decree of separation from her husband, Joseph George Claude Mantle, in Justice Benedict's part of the Supreme Court two months ago, filed suit to-day against Herman L. Kollmar, a crony of her elderly spouse, for \$10,000, which she says is the value of the affections of Mr. Mantle that Kollmar stole from her.

Mrs. Mantle charges that while living happily with Mr. Mantle at No. 1252 E. Lawrence avenue, the Bronx, in March, 1909, Mr. Kollmar poisoned her husband's mind by "maliciously speaking to Mantle" concerning her.

Mr. Mantle is a chemist. He called many witnesses to show that his wife was the aggressor in their dispute, but Mr. Kollmar was not among them.

GRAND JURY SURE TO INDICT THREE IN TAXI SCANDAL

That Much Practically Decided Upon, Though Inquiry Is Still Incomplete.

WILL QUESTION WALDO.

Official of the Yellow Taxicab Company Will Be Recalled on Monday.

At least three indictments have been practically authorized by the Grand Jury which is investigating the scandal attaching to the long held-up in the Board of Aldermen of The Evening World's taxicab reform ordinance. It is not likely that these indictments will be returned before the end of next week, as the Grand Jury, after a session on Monday during which officers of the Yellow Taxicab Company will be examined, will adjourn until Thursday.

On Thursday Police Commissioner Waldo will be invited by the Grand Jury to appear and tell what he knows of the scandal offered him by police officials who are accused of having accepted free taxicabs from the Yellow Taxicab Company and other concerns in the taxicab monopoly. The members of the Grand Jury are anxious to learn if the Commissioner has allowed these accused officials to investigate themselves.

ALDERMAN MCANN MAKES A DENIAL TO PROSECUTOR.

Alderman John McAnn of the special committee which had the taxicab matter in charge for fifteen months was closeted with Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier for an hour and a half to-day. McAnn said he called to deny that he had solicited positions for hundreds of men with the Yellow Taxicab Company. He admitted that he had recommended some of his constituents for such jobs.

Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier is to-day investigating a new angle of the scandal. It has been reported to him that early this year some of the taxicab companies raised about \$2,500 "to defray the expenses of the Aldermanic committee in having a public accountant go over the books of the big taxicab companies."

The Yellow Taxicab Company is understood to have given \$1,000 of this amount. Mr. Du Vivier will make every effort to find out what became of the money, and why it should have been necessary to subscribe to it for such a purpose. This may be a difficult matter, as Mr. Du Vivier has been told that Alderman Bryant Willard, former chairman of the Taxicab Committee, who died last February, handled the fund.

YELLOW TAXICABS OFFICIAL TO BE RECALLED.

On Monday morning Mr. Du Vivier will call Harry B. Swartz, Treasurer of the Yellow Taxicab Company.

Mr. Swartz was asked yesterday whether Vendig was telling the truth when he asserted that all the public officials on the free-riding list had been canvassed by Vendig as "charge" customers and had not only paid their bills but had shown themselves to be very good pay.

Swartz is said to have finally admitted that if Vendig had collected from these free riders Swartz, as Treasurer of the company, had never heard of the fact before.

In this connection it was learned that Vendig had told some of his friends that he has a letter in his possession which will, he believes, completely exonerate James C. Wallace Jr., Chief of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses, from the charge of free riding. This letter, so Vendig says, is in the form of a complaint by Wallace that he has found an overcharge in his monthly statement for the Yellow Taxicab Company, and that he is so tired of having to meet such overcharges that he prefers to discontinue his charge account.

LATE DATE ON LETTER IS ITS FATAL DEFECT.

The letter is most ingenious and ingenious, by all accounts, but is fatally defective in one thing—that it was written on May 2, after the District Attorney had been informed that Wallace had a free-riding account.

It is understood that Swartz was quizzed about this letter by one of the Grand Jury members, and finally admitted that he had looked upon it as a joke or a bluff, or at least a very half hearted attempt to squeeze out of a dangerous situation.

HARKINS WANTS TO RETIRE.

Commissioner Will Allow Inspector to Draw a Pension.

The application for retirement on a pension of half an inspector's salary was received at Police Headquarters to-day from Inspector Patrick J. Harkins, who commands the Eighth District in Brooklyn. Inspector Harkins is fifty-six years old and has been a policeman for more than twenty-five years, so the Commissioner will retire him in accordance with the law next Monday.

Harkins was appointed a policeman in the city of Brooklyn in 1888 and was a Lieutenant when the Brooklyn force was consolidated with that of Manhattan by the formation of the greater city. He became a captain in 1902 and an inspector in 1905. Most of his office work has been done in Brooklyn.

PORT OF NEW YORK.

Arrivals: ...

Departures: ...

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LABOR MEN HERE ARE WITH PAGE IN LONDON PROTEST

Secretary Brady of Allied Printing Trades Explains Situation, Regarding Envoy.

LONDON, May 17.—The resolution of protest against the nomination of Walter H. Page as United States Ambassador to Great Britain was introduced by W. Coffey, a member of the Executive Committee of the London Trades Council, on the strength of a letter written on paper bearing the letterhead of the Allied Trades Council of Greater New York and signed "Charles L. Conway, Secretary of the National Brotherhood of Bookbinders."

After describing Walter H. Page as a member of the firm of Doubleday, Page & Co. the letter says:

"This concern is bitterly opposed to organized labor. The only department that forced recognition from the union stand